

Women's basketball  
UNC 71  
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# The Daily Tar Heel

Tonight at 7  
UNC Women  
vs. Shaw

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## No issues, 96% apathy stifle CGC

by Art Eisenstadt  
Staff Writer

Fewer than one of twenty students on campus voted Tuesday to make the Campus Governing Council (CGC) a permanent part of Student Government (SG).

By a vote of 50-175, students approved the final adoption of the 1972 SG constitution.

SG now has the 20-member CGC as a

### News analysis

permanent legislative body replacing the old 55-member Student Legislature.

If Tuesday's vote total is any indication, about 4 per cent of the student body seem to care.

Proponents of CGC and SG complain that their programs are hampered by student apathy. Opponents argue that SG is not presenting anything worth worrying about.

These two lines of reasoning present the circular dilemma that the CGC speaker Johnny Kaleel laments: "If there is no support for SG, it cannot function effectively. If it does not function, why even recognize it. Let alone support it?"

"I was terribly, terribly disappointed with the turnout," Kaleel said Wednesday, referring to the number of votes cast.

"If that's the value students place on Student Government, then some terrific change will have to take place. Either SG is going to have to show that it's of some value, or the students will have to give us some kind of ultimatum."

Kaleel said the easiest way would be for qualified, hard-working students to announce for CGC and other elective offices.

Since this has not happened in the past, Kaleel said that SG and CGC would eventually have to become more aggressive in dealing with student problems and approaching the University administration.

Kaleel said CGC has not shown much initiative in the past year, but also added that it had not been tested very often.

Marcus (Williams, student body president) has been more aggressive than we have," Kaleel said. "He's worked hard in trying to get an Affirmative Action officer."

"But in the areas of housing and academics—the issues that directly concern students—CGC hasn't had anything to do."

While such organizations as the Affirmative Affairs Committee and others in the executive branch have been working, Kaleel emphasized that SG needs a strong CGC in addition to a powerful president.

Currently, a special committee of CGC members is preparing a report on CGC reform. Changes in the structure of the legislature, such as enlarging it, adding at-large seats, restricting off-campus seats and adding a liaison committee with other SG agencies, are expected to be presented to the council by mid-February.

He sais the emergence of a controversial issue, coupled with the ability to act upon it, would help establish CGC's power, but he did not foresee such an issue appearing within the next few months.

Kaleel said he does not feel next year's CGC will be under any more pressure than in the past.

"I wouldn't go so far as to say if SG doesn't make it this year, it will disappear. It will probably keep muddling along."



President Ford signs into law higher tariffs on imported oil Thursday to launch his new energy and anti-recession programs.

## Ford signs oil tax hike

by Steve Gerstel  
United Press International

WASHINGTON—President Ford grabbed the initiative from the Democratic-controlled Congress Thursday by imposing higher tariffs on imported oil as a first step in his economic and energy program.

The President signed a proclamation increasing fees by \$3 a barrel by April 1. This will push up gasoline prices by at least three cents a gallon, according to White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen and Federal Energy Administration chief Frank Zarb.

Congressional Democrats moved ahead with legislation to delay the tariff increase. But Ford challenged the lawmakers to accept this and other parts of his energy package or come up with a "comprehensive alternative" he could accept.

Zarb and acting FEA deputy administrator Eric R. Zausner stopped short of predicting failure for congressional efforts to block or delay Ford's proposed higher tariff on imported oil and to force the imposition of gasoline rationing.

Both, however, said they already see indications that the administration's hard-sell campaign for Ford's program is winning backers around the country.

The FEA said Thursday its studies show that President Ford's energy program would cost the average American household an extra \$275 to \$345 a year.

Almost half the average increase would come in higher prices for plastics, synthetic fabrics, metal goods, chemicals and other items made from petroleum byproducts or requiring large amounts of energy for their production.

After signing the proclamation and

meeting with governors of northeastern states concerned about higher prices for petroleum products, Ford held an impromptu news conference outside the White House West Wing to explain his action.

"We have dithered and dawdled long enough," he said. "I think the American people want action. We have been on dead center for two years. There's been a lot of talk but no real action."

Congressional Democrats, however, were already proceeding with moves to hold up the President's order.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield and Sen. Lowell P. Weicker, R-Conn., introduced legislation requiring Ford to begin mandatory gas rationing 60 days after the bill is enacted.

In taking the action, Mansfield and Weicker defied Ford who has announced he would veto any bill requiring mandatory gas rationing.

The confrontation—the most serious of Ford's presidency—came into stark focus when Treasury Secretary William Simon told the Ways and Means Committee that failure to impose the crude oil tax would "threaten our national security."

House Ways and Means Committee members began a move to attach a bill suspending the tariff to the debt ceiling bill, thus forcing Ford to veto his requested debt ceiling increase if he wants to go ahead with the planned import fee.

Rep. William J. Green, D-Pa., chairman of the trade subcommittee, said he had not made a final decision, but saw no other way to force Ford's hand quickly.

Committee Chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., while saying he personally favored separate bills, said he thought the committee would vote to combine the two bills.

"If I were to prejudice it, the odds are more than even that the committee will combine the debt ceiling bill and the oil import bill," he said.

Ullman said he expects the committee to complete work on both the debt ceiling issue and the oil import question before 2:30 p.m. EST Friday, allowing the House to complete the action late next week.

"This proclamation—which is just as fair and equitable as the law permits," Ford said signing the order, "must now be followed by positive congressional action."

"The nation needs a fully comprehensive and long-range energy program—one that increases domestic energy supplies and encourages lasting conservation. To reach our national energy goals, we need the help of each American and—especially—their representatives in Congress."

The President said in a speech Wednesday night he was signing the declaration to force Congress into quick action.

Thursday he added, "Each day that passes without strong and tough action, which this proclamation is, results in a further drain on our national wealth and on the jobs it creates for the American people."

"Each day without action increases the threat to our national security and well-being."

## Rebates help Jan. auto sales

United Press International

DETROIT—The four major U.S. automakers, locked in their deepest postwar slump, Thursday provided the first evidence of the success of newly installed rebate programs with figures that showed mid-January sales up more than 41 per cent from early January.

Sales for the industry totaled 131,132 cars, off just 15.4 per cent from last year's energy crisis-depressed levels. It was the closest automakers have come to matching a year-ago level since the 1975 models were put on sale Oct. 1.

The 131,132 cars delivered in Mid-January were the lowest sales for the period since 1961, but still a better mark than the first 10 days of the month, when sales totaled 93,235 cars, the lowest since the automakers began reporting 10-day figures in 1952.

Chrysler Corp., originator of the rebate game and the only company whose program was in effect for the full Jan. 11-20 period, reported deliveries up 89 per cent from the first 10 days of the month. General Motors saw sales climb 54 per cent, American Motors sales were up nearly 35 per cent and the Ford Motor Co. showed a 12 per cent increase.

Even before the exact figures were available, dealers around the country were reporting strong sales, a sharp change from the gloomy November, December and early January comments. While applauding the rebates of \$200 to \$600, some said they wished the payouts from the companies would cover all cars.

Chrysler sales in the period totaled 23,608 cars, off 8 per cent from last year but a sharp reversal of the slow sales by the No. 3 auto firm in recent months. Its compact car sales, objects of a \$200 rebate last week, were up 13 per cent from last year to set a new record and the company said its layoffs next week would drop slightly from this week.

R. K. Brown, Chrysler vice-president for sales, credited the company's turnaround to its "car clearance carnival."

Other automotive executives said their companies' results from the rebate war won't

really begin showing up until final January figures are released.

GM sales of 65,456 cars in the period were off 7.3 per cent from the year-ago period and marked the best 10-day performance for the No. 1 auto company since last September. Ford sales totaled 36,612 cars and were off 24.7 per cent from last year.

Analysts said they would show deliveries up 50 per cent over the first 10 days of the month and within 10 per cent of matching the year-ago level.

The Jan. 11-20 figures were expected to reflect only the Chrysler Corp. rebate program that began Jan. 12. The other three companies began their programs later in the period and the effect will not be seen until late January or early February, analysts said.

Even before the exact figures were available, dealers around the country were reporting strong sales, a sharp change from the gloomy November, December and early January comments. Many said they wished the auto companies would extend the rebate programs to their entire car lines, instead of just paying cash back on the purchase of small models.

In Tuscaloosa, Ala., Ford dealer Charles Townsend said he loved the program because it's bringing people into the showroom. Of the 21 new cars he sold between Saturday and Tuesday, four were eligible for rebates, meaning salesmen were able to steer prospective customers to other models.

## 1975 Fine Arts Festival invites black author, video artists to UNC

The 1975 Fine Arts Festival will be highlighted by the appearances of black author Ishmael Reed, video innovators John Reilly and Rudi Stern and actress-writer Camille Yarborough.

The festival will include arts that are not a part of this year's regular campus cultural program.

A biennial production alternating with the Carolina Symposium, the festival begins Feb. 2 and runs through Feb. 11. It will present the "Artist as Filmmaker" series, a Whitney Museum film "Robert Skull: America's Pop Collector," as well as other films, art exhibitions, workshops and concerts.

Reilly, who will speak Feb. 2 in Swain Hall, is co-founder and director of Global Village, a video center which explores the potentials of television as a cultural, educational and community resource.

The Artist as Filmmaker series will include films and videotape made by contemporary artists including Andy Warhol, John Chamberlain and Claes Oldenburg.

The series will be presented Feb. 3 through 6 at Carroll Hall with showings at 6, 8 and 10 p.m. It returns on Feb. 8 for showings in Greenlaw auditorium.

Describing Ishmael Reed, the festival's second feature speaker, TIME Magazine said, "As a black writer with a ticklish touch, Reed had to sit in the back of the literary omnibus until the white audience tired of having their heads whipped by the Cleavers and Joneses."

Reed, considered by many critics the best black author in the United States today, will speak at 8 p.m. Feb. 3 in Memorial Hall.

Rudi Stern a neon sculptor who co-founded Global Village with Reilly, will

speak on the Ackland Art collection and the quality of contemporary work being done in electric light sculpture at 7:30 p.m. Feb. 4 at the Ackland building. He will lecture the next day at 2 p.m. in Swain Hall on the potentials of the video medium.

"Robert Skull: America's Pop Collector," a movie filmed by the creators of the controversial documentary "An American Family" and directed by Jeff Vaughn, will be presented at 6:30 and 9:30 p.m. Feb. 7 in Memorial Hall.

The film views the social, psychological, philosophical and financial dimensions of the contemporary art community.

Camille Yarborough, will conclude the festival. Black actress and writer, she will present a program entitled "Tales-Tunes of an African Griot," at 8 p.m. Feb. 11 in Memorial Hall.

## Mayor Lee ready for state campaign

Sharecropper's son meets another challenge

by Mike Horne and Helen Ross  
Staff Writers

"When I went to Washington they said, 'Oh, we have a black mayor in North Carolina, and he's not going to get anything done there, so we'll have to help him out.'"

But Howard Lee seems to have achieved results of his own... as a civil rights leader in the 60's, as the first black mayor of a predominantly white,

"I've seen the Klan beat up my neighbors because they were not good niggers."

southern town and soon as a contender for the lieutenant governorship of North Carolina.

He explains that career evolved from an early need to protest. The son of a Georgia sharecropper, he grew up in the small town of Lithonia under the careful scrutiny of white hooded Ku Klux Klansmen.

He reminisces with boyish enthusiasm during a recent interview of how he and his brothers made some

white robes from old sheets and secretly attended weekly Klan meetings.

When the location of the next cross-burning was announced, they would slip out of the gathering to warn his neighbors. The youths "Lost their cool," Lee said, the night when his home was selected as the site. In their haste to leave, out robes slipped revealing the black of their skin and they were beaten.

"I have every right to hate the Klan. I've seen the Klan beat up my neighbors

because they were not 'good niggers.' I've been beaten up myself at the age of 15 in Georgia."

A shopkeeper once called Lee a "little bastard." When his father objected to the words the clerk took his entire \$35 paycheck to cover what the family had bought on credit.

The next day, Lee walked into a white men's bathroom as protest. He didn't feel that was good enough so he went into a white women's bathroom. The

Klan was waiting for him when he came out.

"So I have every right to hate the Klan, but I can't afford to hate. I don't have time to hate and I don't have time to involve myself with disrupting people who want to say something, just as I would not have time to waste going to listen to what David Duke had to say."

Freedom of speech and the protection of individual rights have become two of his strongest crusades. He was disappointed with the Duke protest because he felt the protestors were made to look bad while Duke "leaves with his skirts clean."

"It just makes me sick to see that not only are the kids getting the brunt, but that Duke is going to capitalize on this."

"We are at a new level of civil rights responsibilities. The disruptions, the marches, the sit-ins, the wait-ins did not give results per se, but what they did was to make it possible for people to sit down and negotiate results which finally came in the form of legislation."

After the assassination of Martin Luther King in 1968, he began looking for a new way to protest. He chose politics.

"I ran for mayor, not to win, but to

raise some issues that I thought hadn't been raised before."

During his three terms as mayor he said he has worked to streamline the city administration, to insure that the town government is under constant scrutiny by the public, and to improve relations between Chapel Hill and Carrboro.

He hopes to attract new industries to lessen the town's economic dependency on the University. But he thinks an intense "anti-industrialist attitude" in the community has discouraged new companies from locating here.

"I'm one who does not believe in stopping growth. I believe in controlling growth, mainly because when a city stops growing it dies... and Chapel Hill is no exception."

He favored preservation of the village atmosphere along Franklin Street by limiting the construction of large high-rises like the NCNB plaza.

"While people were banging their fists on the table and saying 'Chapel Hill is a town' and 'Chapel Hill is a village,' Chapel Hill was rapidly becoming a city."

At first, Lee admits, he capitalized on the publicity as a black mayor in the

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Mayor Lee at Alderman meeting. Is he pondering a race for Lt. Governor?

Staff photo by Ted Melnik